

## PRESIDENT TO MISS ARMY-NAVY BATTLE

Physician Advises Him Not to Expose Himself at Football Game.

## RECOVERING FROM COLD

Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels Will See the Contest.

Because of a cold President Wilson is not expected to attend the football game between the West Point and Annapolis football teams tomorrow.

The President has had a cold for several days. It is not believed to be serious, but the chill winds that sweep the Polo Grounds at this time of year caused the President's physicians to advise him not to sit in the open nearly an entire afternoon, even though the temptation is great.

Police Commissioner Woods received last night the following telegram from Secretary Tamm: "On the advice of his physician the President has cancelled his trip to New York for tomorrow. While he is recovering from his cold, Grayson does not think it is advisable for him to sit in the open air for so long and thus possibly to take from cold."

Cabinet Officers to Attend. Secretary Tamm will make the trip, and the game will also be witnessed by Secretaries Lansing, Baker, Daniels and a large group of other Government officials and army and navy officers from Washington.

While the commander in chief of the Army and Navy will be absent, there will be about 15,000 of the rank and file in the Polo Grounds, the rest of the army and navy being absent solely because the supply of tickets has been exhausted. Drednoughts and superdrednoughts steamed majestically into the Hudson yesterday also to join a superdrednought, cruisers and colliers which had come to anchor off Riverside Drive the day before to permit the men to attend the game.

The battleship New York headed the fleet which arrived yesterday for the game. In her wake came in order the battleships Texas, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Florida, Utah and Wyoming. The fleet included also the cruiser Baltimore, a veteran of Dewey's victory at Manila Bay more than eighteen years ago; the gunboat Dubuque, the mine layer San Francisco and the destroyer Sterett. Admiral H. T. Mayo is in command aboard his flagship, the superdrednought Pennsylvania, which arrived on Thursday and anchored at the navy yard yesterday. The fleet now in the North River will probably stay here until after Thanksgiving Day.

The weather man last night was promising foggy football weather for the game this afternoon. If he could only find some way of promising the almost unprecedented jam of visitors in the various hotels how to get to the game at any price from \$15 up he'd make even more of a hit. But the 20,000 postcards placed on sale to the public last night were snapped up.

List of Boxholders. Following is a list of the boxholders, each boxholder here noted being host to



Father Knickerbocker and Moses Cleaveland are congratulating each other on a "new arrival." This latest transportation youngster=THE CLEVELANDER=will make its first public appearance on Sunday evening, November 26, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 6.40 P. M. for Cleveland over the Pennsylvania Railroad and receiving the glad hands of the "Sixth City" at 7.30 the next morning.

## LEGISLATORS SPLIT ON FOOD EMBARGO

Senators and Representatives Disposed to Favor Farmers' Plea.

## BITTER FIGHT IN SIGHT

Federation of Labor Is Set Against Stopping Munition Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Returning legislators to-day gave more attention to the impending struggle over the proposed embargo upon foodstuffs now regarded as an inevitable subject of legislation for the forthcoming session of Congress. Here the lines are not yet closely drawn. There is a disposition to stand by the farmer as a matter of political expediency but set against this is the demand for a remedy for the high cost of living which perturbs many members of Congress who might otherwise give the embargo a deeper interest.

The most disturbing aspect of the situation, from the point of view of many legislators, is the impetus that will be given by the embargo to the general friction between the labor and agricultural elements of the population. President Wilson himself, as it is foreseen, such an effect of the legislation of the embargo question, deplored the growth of class consciousness. Since the time the Federation of Labor has arrayed itself on one side of the embargo question and the National Grange on the other, the two largest classes of citizens, according to location, in the country, and the preliminary skirmishing indicates that the fight will be most bitter.

Fear Foreign Embarrassment. Among members of the Senate and House the opinion prevailed to-day that an embargo, although it may be demanded by the Administration as a domestic question, may be objectionable because of the disturbing effect it would have upon the foreign relations of the United States. There is some apprehension that the European nations which now draw heavily upon the supplies of American foodstuffs might take occasion to disregard the interests of the United States in business combinations to be arranged when the war is over.

Legislators from the Western districts are generally opposed to an embargo. The Administration, it was said at the White House to-day, will not actively support an embargo measure.

It was pointed out to-day that the President owes the Western States a debt of gratitude for his reelection, and that as these States would be most directly affected by embargo legislation it is not likely that he would stand back of such a measure.

Political Expediency Arises. There is also question to what extent political considerations would enter into the policy of the Republicans who might for party reasons decide to stand by the farmer. The attitude of many members of Congress is reflected in that of Senator Gallinger, New Hampshire, who said to-day:

"I question whether Congress would impose an embargo. You know we tried that policy once and it was not a success. It is possible if it is done in good faith in this instance. It is quite clear there is going to be a great deal of agitation in Congress this winter because of the serious complaint over the high cost of living.

"Everybody is complaining. I hear complaints everywhere I go. There can be no doubt it is a most serious situation."

PLANS BIGGER 1917 CAMPS. National Convention Will Urge 250,000 Students to Attend.

Plans for a national campaign to get recruits for next summer's training camps, were laid yesterday at the convention of the national committee of the Military Training Camps Association, held in the University Club. The 250,000 college students in the country will be asked to go to Plattsburg or other camps, and boys' schools also will be circulated. Congress has appropriated \$2,000,000 toward paying the expenses of men who attend, a fact which is expected to make recruiting easier.

Resolutions adopted at the convention declared the association in favor of universal obligatory military training.

QUINLAN, OUT OF JAIL, THROUGH WITH I. W. W.

Says Only Way to Get Relief for Labor Is by Politics, Not Strikes.

PATERNON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Pale and emaciated, but happy because he is out of jail at last, Patrick Quinlan, the labor leader who was imprisoned for inciting to riot the silk strikers in the 1913 strike, vowed to-day that hereafter he and the I. W. W. will tread diverging paths.

"I'm through with them," he said. "I don't like their methods; they are too harsh. I am convinced that direct action is not the way to win strikes—the only way to get relief is through politics.

"The strike of 1913 furnishes the best proof that I. W. W. methods are unavailing. The workers were worse off after six months of strike than they were in the beginning. The I. W. W. has not enough power to solve the labor problem, and its methods are unwise. In the East particularly it is a very weak organization."

Dr. Morris Korshet of Passaic, with whom Quinlan will stay for several days, said Quinlan had a right to be bitter against the I. W. W. for that organization doing nothing to aid him in his fight for freedom.

Quinlan was released by Judge Abram Kiernit, who imposed the original sentence of from three to five years, and \$500 fine. The fine was paid by Mrs. John Moan of New York, who kissed Quinlan upon his release.

CIVILIANS TO BE EXCHANGED. Germany and France Will Repatriate 20,000 Persons.

BERLIN (by wireless), Nov. 24.—The negotiations for the exchange of interned civilians, which have been in progress for some time between Germany and France, have ended, according to the Overseas News Agency. It is announced that 20,000 persons are to be exchanged.

The repatriation of these people will begin December 4 and end at Christmas. Each day there will be a train running between Schaffhausen and Geneva and in the opposite direction for the transportation of the interned civilians.

MAJOR FOR SUNDAY MOVIES. Mayor Mitchell said yesterday he was opposed to the decision of the Appellate Division of the Third Department, Albany, which is upheld by the higher courts will prohibit the exhibition of moving pictures on Sunday. The Mayor believes that the showing of educational movies on Sunday, when the great mass of people have an opportunity to enjoy them, should be permitted.

"I believe the moving picture exhibition should take this matter to the Appellate Division. I have read they intend doing, because I am personally impressed by the reasoning of the late Mayor Gaynor, who as a Justice sitting in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn in 1908 ruled that the penal law did not prohibit movies on Sunday.

"There is no reference to motion pictures devoted to educational subjects, in favor of having them exhibited on the one day of the week when the great majority of people of this city are able to enjoy relaxation and diversion. As to educational pictures, certainly there is as much reason for permitting them as there is for permitting lectures on that day. I should not be surprised to see the Court of Appeals adopt the view of Mayor Gaynor."

Mrs. Boieswain Improving. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24.—Continues to improve the condition of Mrs. Imogene Boieswain of New York, who became ill with anemia here six weeks ago, was announced to-day by her physician.

## PAPER INQUIRY SET FOR DEC. 19

Federal Commission Will Go Into Conspiracy Charge Again.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Federal Trade Commission has fixed December 19 as the date for another public hearing on the news print paper situation and has invited manufacturers, jobbers, newspaper publishers and any other interested to appear. It is believed the commission will go deeper into charges of conspiracy among manufacturers to raise prices.

The date was selected after conference with officers of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, who at a previous hearing charged high prices to manufacturers combination. Paper makers, who attribute high prices to a scarcity of material, also were consulted. Investigators who have been working for months now are ready to report.

BURNS BROS. HEAD BEFORE GRAND JURY

Big Coal Merchant Shows His Firm Paid as High as \$11.60 a Ton.

Michael F. Burns, head of Burns Bros., coal dealers, testified before the Grand Jury yesterday. He did not produce his books nor did he sign an immunity waiver, as was announced he would in view of the present investigation. He merely brought memoranda showing the highest price his company has paid during the present situation for coal.

Burns told the jurors he has been forced to pay as high as \$11.60 a ton for coal, much of which he sold later at a far lower figure. These sales, however, balanced with the income from coal bought earlier in the season at a lower rate prevented loss. Some of the highest prices he claimed to have paid were as follows:

October 31.—From Whitney & Kemmerer, 200 tons of egg coal & 200 tons of stove coal at \$10, f. o. b. Hoboken.

November 2.—From Meeker & Co., 450 tons of egg, stove and chestnut coal at \$11.60, f. o. b. Hoboken.

November 3.—From Meeker & Co., 200 tons of egg, 200 tons of stove and 200 tons of chestnut at \$11.60, f. o. b. Port Reading, N. J.

November 4.—From Patton & Brown, 462 tons at \$10.50, a. l. c.

November 2.—From A. Sidney Davidson Coal Company, 254 tons at \$11.95.

Coal Men Confer With Swann. C. Stuart Hoffman of 143 Liberty street, a coal sales agent, and Joseph Gordon of Joseph Gordon & Bro., dealers, conferred with District Attorney Swann yesterday. Mr. Hoffman said that the sales agencies now are separate from the railroads which formerly owned the mines before the Clayton act divorced them.

"The Clayton act is the whole cause of the trouble," Mr. Gordon declared. "Formerly there were four or five men who were supplying the same regular customers. We can't get coal for anybody else. I can't make more than 25 cents a ton profit to save my life."

Grand Jury Probe to Continue. District Attorney Swann announced that nothing has been done toward holding the promised John Doe proceedings, but he expects to have the life of the November Grand Jury prolonged through next month and perhaps January.

Meanwhile Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures announced the arrest of three retail coal dealers for short weight selling. The arrests were made at the Galliard, 37 Beach street, for selling eighty-four pounds of coal as a hundredweight; Thomas Tozzoli, 134 Coddling place, for selling a half bushel for a bushel; and Nicholas Guido, 239 Atlantic avenue, for selling eighty pounds for a hundredweight. All are being held, and the Commissioner intends to demand jail sentences instead of fines.

In Queens county the Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation into high prices under District Attorney Denis O'Leary. Many coal dealers, as well as civic organizations, have been asked to testify.

Salvation Army's Congress. Four hundred Salvation Army officers from twenty States attended yesterday that organization's congress held in Memorial Hall, 122 West Fourteenth street. Gen. Bramwell Booth of London, head of the organization, was represented by Commissioner T. Henry Howard, second in command.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO. EXHIBITION OF ETCHINGS AND DRAWINGS BY CHILDE HASSAM. NOVEMBER 16TH TO DECEMBER 2ND. 4 EAST 39th ST. NEW YORK.

## FARMERS DEFENDED BY NATIONAL GRANGE

Organization Attributes High Cost of Living to Poor Crops and War.

## OPPOSES FOOD EMBARGO

Gambling in Commodities Condemned—Labor Growing Scarce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In defense of the farmer the National Grange, in annual session here, issued a statement to-night analyzing the high cost of living and attributing the rising prices of farm products to poor crops and the increasing cost of what the farmer has to buy.

If any embargoes are to be placed to help the situation, the statement says, they should be on manufactured products, particularly munitions of war. Prohibition of gambling in foodstuffs and provision of more storage houses under control of the farmers themselves also are suggested.

The statement says in part: "The American farmer, with cheap lands and high priced labor, produces many times as much per man as does the farmer of any country in the world.

The high price of farm products is due to several causes. Some of the more important ones are: The climatic conditions of this country during the past year were perhaps one of the leading causes of crop shortage, reducing acreage and yield to a more marked degree than has been the case for any previous year.

For example, the wheat in the Northwest was a crop failure. The corn crop was in many sections a partial failure, as well as the potato and vegetable crops.

Farm Labor Is Scarce. "It must be borne in mind that the high prices have struck the farmer in whatever he buys, as much as it has the city consumer. Farm labor is scarcer and higher than ever before in this country. Everything the farmer buys, whether machinery, fertilizer, fencing, clothing or the necessities of life, have increased in price by leaps and bounds. This is also true of taxation, the increase being in many sections 50 per cent. or more during the last five years.

The farmer of to-day is the largest consumer of manufactured products, even in too many cases buying his meats and flour.

"Our city cousins have changed their method of living quite as much as we have. Instead of buying in quantities, as formerly, they live in cramped quarters with a kitchenette 6 by 8 and buy in very small quantities, or live out of cartons and cans, and in many cases with little regard to home economies. With this can be coupled expensive methods of distribution, which is not the fault of the farmer.

"The fact that nearly one-half of the civilized world has the right of production and entered upon the work of destruction has increased the demand for all kinds of products and goods. We believe that prices will be high for several years, especially for manufactured goods.

Economy Is Favored. "We further believe that while the crops have been short, yet there is plenty for all in this country and some

## WOODS OPENS STAGE CHILDREN'S BAZAAR

Actresses and Women in Society Sponsors for Two Day Benefit.

The two day bazaar for the Stage Children's Fund opened yesterday afternoon in the Green Room of the Hotel McAlpin with at least twenty booths presided over by young women of the stage, the moving picture screen and society. Scores of dainty articles suitable for Christmas gifts were on sale.

Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, opened the bazaar. He said the Christmas decorations reminded him that in every station house in the city there will be a Christmas tree this year for poor children of the precinct. He warned his youthful hearers and the adults of the dangers they undergo in the city streets, and cautioned them to be careful.

"Soon the Police Department will have placards placed in store windows warning every one against carelessness," he said. "Circulars will be distributed to pedestrians, containing the same warning. We have one fatal accident every four hours, and almost every one of them is the result of gross carelessness on the part of the pedestrian."

Among the patronesses and patrons of the bazaar, many of whom were present yesterday, are Julia Marlowe, Mrs. James S. Smith, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Edith Wynne Matthison, Mrs. Sol Smith, George Arliss, David Belasco, Mrs. Jules R. Falvey, William Faversham, Mrs. George Creel, Donald Brian, Grace Field, William A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mary Pickford, Billie Burke, Jane Cowie, Mrs. Vernon Castle, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, John Drew, Lina Abrahams, J. Stuart Blackton and Mrs. Clara Lipman Mann.

Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets transferred his activities yesterday to Watertown, N. Y., where he told the Jefferson County Farm Bureau something about New York's food problem.

He urged farmers to ship their produce direct to this city for sale by its department at good prices. At present between 3,500 and 4,000 farmers are sending potatoes, apples, various kinds of eggs, dressed chickens, etc., to the department for sale. Checks aggregating \$10,000 to \$12,000 are forwarded to the shippers each week.

P. Q. Foy, editor of the Price Current, suggested yesterday that there wouldn't be a shortage of meat if the Government would hire the interned German trade ships and send them to South America for loads of Argentine beef. No Argentine beef has been brought to this

## URGES LEGAL PROBE OF FOOD PROBLEMS

Commissioner Hartigan Tells Attorney-General of Storage Evils.

## HOW PUBLIC IS GOUGED

Use of Interned German Ships to Bring Beef From Argentina Favored.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, who inspectors reported that a survey showed city cold storage plants filled with perishable foodstuffs, sent a letter to Attorney General Egbert E. Woodbury yesterday suggesting a legal inquiry.

"I believe," Commissioner Hartigan wrote to the Attorney-General, "it would be in the public interest if an inquiry was conducted under appropriate legal procedure as to what is the situation respecting these private enterprises which receive perishable products for storage, based on the following suggestions:

"First—That perishable food products may not be kept in such places beyond the time limit set by State law.

"Second—Whether packages, etc., of perishable food products in said refrigerating plants are not properly stamped as to date according to law.

"Third—Whether there is any connection between the unnecessary withholding of perishable food products from the market in connection with the speculative features on exchange which trade in butter, cheese, eggs and other such commodities.

"He Wants to See the Books. "Should your inquiry be a broad one," Mr. Hartigan added, "facts may be revealed through the books, records and receipts of the said refrigerating plants which will throw light on the foodstuff situation so far as it concerns perishable food products."

L. M. Boomer, managing director of the Hotel McAlpin, Hotel Claridge and the Cafe Savarin in the Equitable Building said yesterday the increased cost of food has become a serious problem as to demand immediate attention of the governmental authorities.

"If the present prices of food are the result of manipulation proper action to stop any abuses which are found to exist should be taken immediately," he said. "If, on the contrary, the situation is due to crop shortage or lack of production, in consequence of lack of available labor, an embargo against export of all food products would seem to be the only solution."

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country in two years, he said, except for reshipment to Europe.

George W. Perkins has called a meeting of the Mayor's committee on food supply for next Monday. The present acute situation will be discussed.

The committee on public welfare of the Board of Aldermen has promised consideration of a comprehensive ordinance providing that bread shall be sold by weight; each loaf to be properly labeled.

Edward Clark, a Brooklyn peddler, was arrested yesterday for "short measuring" on potatoes. His twenty-four quarts turned out to be sixteen quarts, one of Commissioner Hartigan's men said. He was held for trial in Special Sessions.

William Frelich, a peddler of 281 East Fourth street, was sentenced yesterday in Special Sessions to fifteen days in the workhouse for selling potatoes from scales that registered three ounces short to a pound.

LEGISLATORS ON "EGGS." Wicks Committee Discusses State Ownership of Industry.

Turning its attention for a short time from milk to eggs, the Wicks legislative investigating committee at its hearing yesterday obtained the opinion of Hugh W. Taylor, a food inspector in the city's Health Department, as to the feasibility of State ownership of the egg industry.

He thought the idea a good one. Judge George W. Ward, counsel to the committee, asked the witness if he believed \$400,000 would be enough to start the business. Taylor said yes, on, and Mr. Taylor replied that sum would merely be a drop in the bucket, as the egg industry in the city amounted to about \$50,000 a year.

Mr. Taylor believed that if the State took over the egg business it could manage it better than private business men. He explained that "weak" eggs—eggs with a watery yolk—are broken and thrown into cans which are kept in cold storage in excellent condition sometimes for nine months or a year. "Canned eggs," he said, comprise one of the most wholesome foods. They are used extensively by cake bakeries.

Milk Men Surrender Book. John F. Macaulay, treasurer of the Sanitary Milk Dealers Association, turned over to the committee the cash book of the association, which he refused to surrender to Deputy Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis at the Attorney-General's milk investigation. He said he would be willing to explain any item in it.

Mr. Macaulay testified that members of the organization never talked about prices at their meetings, but confined their discussions to laws and regulations in the milk industry.

The committee will continue its inquiry next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It is expected that Herbert Hawkins, an expert accountant, who has been examining the books of the big milk distributing concerns, will testify next week.

Deputy Attorney-General Lewis will co-operate with the Wicks committee in the future. He will attend all daily sessions. He has not abandoned the Attorney-General's inquiry, however.

BONUSES TO MEET HIGH PRICES. Metropolitan Museum and Equitable Increase Employees' Pay.

Employees of the Metropolitan Museum who are paid \$1,200 a year or less will receive next month a bonus of 5 per cent, and during 1917 will receive 10 per cent, bonuses payable monthly. This was declared by the directors at a recent meeting. It became known yesterday.

Home office clerks of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York will get an "emergency remuneration check" each month equal to about 10 per cent, of their salaries until the abnormal high prices of necessities are lowered. It was announced yesterday by William A. Day, president. About \$90 are benefited.

Beginning on the stroke of Nine today!

An Exhibition and Sale of

32,500 Men's Silk Cravats

In which is represented every foreign and domestic silk of importance, in designs and exquisite color combinations which reflect the combined genius of leading neckwear manufacturers of Europe and America.

10,000 Scarfs at . . . 39c

5,000 Scarfs at . . . 59c

2,500 Scarfs at . . . \$1.35

10,000 Scarfs at . . . 69c

5,000 Scarfs at . . . \$1.00

THIS is not a collection of neckwear assembled for a cut price sale, but rather is a magnificent and gigantic showing of the finest silk neckwear ever presented to the men of New York.

In point of quality of silks represented; diversity of colors and artistic blending of tones; and originality of designs, this exhibition and sale of neckwear is without precedent.

In selecting these scarfs the preferences of men of almost every taste have been considered. For the conservative dresser; for the college chap or man who is partial to stripes; for him who desires stripes representing American or Foreign Regiments; for men who are partial to Paisley effects adapted from patterns taken from old Chinese and Persian rugs, tapestries, etc.; and for men of every type there is a selection of scarfs which affords far greater latitude for individual choice than has ever before been known.

Varying in quality according to price, almost every one of the following weaves is to be found at each of the five prices:

Satin Charmeuse  
Velvet Silks  
Two-tone Brocades  
Printed Warps  
Italian Moire  
Swiss Satin Brocades  
Pastel Silks

Armures  
Basket Weaves  
Doe Skin Silks  
French Failles  
Moire Antiques  
Peau de Soie  
Polka Dots

Moire Renaissance  
French Crepes  
English Crepes  
Satin de Soie  
Crepe Meteors  
Irish Poplins  
Royal Persians

Broadway at 34th

Saks & Company

Phone Greeley 2626